should deny their Homestead workmen a conference, where the things of which they complain could be analyzed, and, if found

uniust, made right. Pleas for Proper Argument. The men make no fairer proposition than this, for the simple reason that none fairer is possible. If argument and honest reasoning were substituted for the reserve and coldness of manner as seen in the com-

pany's present attitude, there can be reason to expect an end of this deplorable state of affairs. Does it not seem strange that the Carnegie Company looks with distrust upon the organization of its Homestead employes, while several of its large mills have for several years encouraged the or-ganization of the men, and at this moment ganization of the men, and at this moment are getting along satisfactorily together? Surely it will not be charged that the men at Homestead are less intelligent or less entitled to those rights which are the principles of organized labor, and which are inseparable from their citizenship.

are inseparable from their citizenship. There are none who regret the lamentable occurrences of the past few days more than those whom the Carnegie Company charges with having been instrumental in bringing them about. We are willing to allow the public to judge, after the evidence is all in, whether these charges are true. We feel that the erroncoms streaments given our relative to conduct will be removed by impartial investigation in due time. Until then we prefer to forget our recent sad experience

NO MORE PINKERTONS.

A Prominent Representative of the Carnegie Steel Company Says No More Pinkerton Guards Will Be Used-All in the Sheriff's Hands.

The report was circulated throughout the city last evening that 200 Pinkerton men were in the city, having come in singly or in pairs, and being scattered at the various hotels. The report was investigated by a reporter for THE DISPATCH, who visited over a dozen of the houses, first and secondclass, in the city. The result of the investigation is that there is in the city no force of employes of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. There are undoubtedly a few captains and lieutenants of the great Pinkerton force stopping in this city, but their business here is easily accounted for by their attendance on the wounded men in the hospitals. They are here for the pur-pose of seeing that these wounded men receive good care and that as soon as they are able to travel they are removed to their

At the Hotel Schlosser there are half a dozen men who are considered possible Pinkertons, but no one certainly knows their business. There are a few suspicious strangers at the Merchants' on Water street. At the St. James, on Liberty avenue, near the depot there are only three men who might be Pinkerton agents. One of them receives telegrams with great regularity, and this fact inclines the other boarders to believe that he may be a Pinkerton man.

The question of the bringing of more Pinkerton men to Homestead was put last evening to a prominent representative of the Carnegie Steel Company, who was will-ing to speak freely under a promise that his name should not be used. THE DISPATCH is able to say that he is in a position where his statements carry great weight He

"The company will take no more Pinkerton men to the works. That is positive. I see in the papers daily and hourly reports that Pinkerton men are coming from various points, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago and so on. These reports are without any basis of truth, and you may depend upon it. The firm tried once to get Pinkerton men into Homestead and failed; but on that occasion we took good care that they were in the charge of the Sheriff. We have in our possession a contract entered into between Captain Heine and Sheriff Me-Cleary that the Sheriff would take charge of the mills as soon as our force of guards gained possession. That effort failed. We will not attempt to put another Pickerton force into those works for 1,000,000. The force into those works for 1,000,000. The entire matter is now in the hands of the beriff of this county, and we put our peaceable or forcible means to give us the possession of our works. If we were to take another Pinkerton force to Homestead we know there would be a conflict, and we recognize the fact that such an action on our part would only in-crease the public feeling against us. All that the company now asks is justice. We ask our rights in our own property, and we ask the constituted authorities to secure

WATCHING THE MILLS,

At the Headquarters of the Amalgamated Association at Homstead.

The hendquarters of the Amalgamated Association at Homestead are not in the old rink or opera house, as many infer, but in the third floor of a new brick building from which the men can look over the high board fence into the yards around the silent mills. The hall is never deserted. Groups of men can be found there at any hour of the day or night. The motto of the Pinkertons, "We never sleep," might very properly be appropriated by the men who captured the Pinkertons' property in the barges.

Just inside the gates of the fence surrounding the mill and in full view of the men in the headquarters of the

men in the headquarters of the Association sit the watchmen employed by Carnegie, Frick & Co., to guard the works. The interior of the mills are patrolled by half a dozen men, careful not to give these watchmen any cause for alarm. It is owing to this state of affairs which makes the workmen insist that Mr. Frick has full possession of his Homestead mills.

"You can possibly imagine our feelings," said one of the workers vesterday, "as we worked in the mills and saw carpenters putting up that fence and cutting loopholes in it through which to shoot us down if they thought it convenient to do so.'

BRASSWORKERS IN LINE.

Brotherhood No. 4 Passes Besolutions to Support the Homestead Workers.

Local Brotherhood of Brassworkers No. 4 met last night at its rooms, No. 17 Federal street, Allegheny, with an exceptionally large attendance and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Carnegie Company at Homestead has secured the services of an armed body of thugs, known as Pinkerton detectives, for the purpose of forcing their employes to accept a reduction of wages; and Whereas, The employment of said thugs has resulted in scenes of violence and bloodshed unequaled even by the terrible local events of 77, therefore, be it

Resolved. That Local Brotherhood of Brassworkers No. 4 hereby extends its earnest sympathy, morally and financially, to

est sympathy, morally and financially, to the locked-out workmen at Homestead, and stands pledged to assist them in every man-ner in its power.

DAN A. CROWLEY, President, RICHARD BOYD, Secretary.

THE SHERIFF'S DEFENSE.

Says That He Has Done All That Is Necessary or That Could Be Done.

Sheriff McCleary yesterday made the following statement in defense of his position " reference to the Homestead trouble: existing laws with reference to the comitatus were all right when the ry was only sparsely populated, but ire crude and imperiect. They date beyond the blue laws and like the blue tre not in any way suitable to the stitles of to-day. Even if I could secured 50 or more citizens to as deputies, how ridiculous it would been for me to have taken them to been for me to have taken them to
4,000 determined men who contend
they are only battling for their rights
nothing more. I will not make any
her move before Monday. Up to the
sent I consider I have done all I could
co."

Before the Coroner in His Inquiry Into the Homestead Deaths.

A DYING MAN'S NARRATIVE

Of the Exciting Events of the Battle as Seen From the Barges.

HOW HE JOINED THE EXPEDITION

That Met With Defeat at the Hands of the Carnegie Workers.

THE FIRST OF THE SWORN EVIDENCE

Coroner McDowell took the first sworn evidence on the matter of Wednesday's engagement at Homestead last Friday evening. John T. McCurry, now a patient in the Allegheny General Hospital, was the witness questioned. His gun shot wound in the groin is of so dangerous a nature, when the man's age and general physical condition are taken into account, as to make an tion are taken into account, as to make an end of the spiles. There is a big building ante-morten statement desirable. For this right in front of where we landed; I don't reason he was sworn by the Coroner, and his know what it was-electric light or some

A. I could not tell; and in getting the last line out the shooting was commenced them. I made the line fast and run. This man was still out there and then they commenced to fire, and they went out, so I heard, I did not see them. I went into the barge myself and I told some of them I did not go there to shoot anybody.

Q. Well, Captain, when they attempted to land, did you see them attempt to put the plank out?

A. Oh, yes; yes, put the stage out. These

plank out?

A. Oh, yes; yes, put the stage out. These men wanted to go ashore in order to get up into the mill.

Q. What occurred then?

A. Oh, why they came right down to the water's edge to do us with sticks, and some of the men got hit as they got out.

Q. Did you see any weapons of any kind outside of the sticks?

A. I did not. I did not stay there long. That Captain, he was down on the stage when he was shot.

when he was shot.
Q. Captain Hinds?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did he have a weapon out, do you

know?

A. He had his gun out, or elub, I don't know which. I think the men were going out with clubs and had maces. I do not know now, but I think the men on the two barges forward were the ones to cover them going out. I did not see that. I went in and I went back.

Q. You are familiar with the river up at that point, are you not?

A. I am for years. I used to run up there, but I have not been up there for several years. Q. Can you tell at what point the firing

Q. Can you tell at what point the firing from the skiffs commenced on the boat?

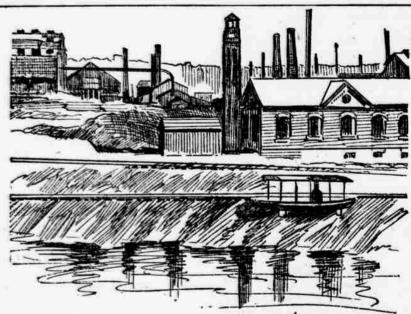
A. Well, I think the skiffs came out above the mill and rowed down the river before we got up to the landing about the bridge, and then they rowed on up the river again and got out ashore. Still, on the other side side of the river it was just as bad.

Q. On the Pittsburg side?

A. They told me they had a cannon there. I did not see it, though.

Particulars of the Attempt to Land.

Q. You atttempted to land at a point above A. Right above the bridge at the lower



WITHIN THE MILL, BACK OF THE BATTLE GROUND.

[From a Photograph Taken for The Dispatch.

self and witnessed by Marshall H. Reno, follows:

self and witnessed by Marshall I. Reno, follows:

John T. McCurry—I board at 141 James street. I was formerly connected with the Allegheny Police Department in the city of Allegheny Police Department in the city of Allegheny for about 17 years. About a week ago I met Captain William Rodgers on Smithfield street. He said: "Are you doing anything, John?"

I said: "Nothing, only down at the ball games; I turn the tables there."

Offered McCurry a Joh.

"Well," he said, "I have got a good job for you, and I will give you \$5 a day and your board; but I am not at liberty to tell you where I am going." I said, "all right." So I saw him again and he told me to get some men for him if I could, and I got one. He wanted me to go to work on the 1st. I said, "Captain, I can't do it. I promised to go down to the ball game and stay there, and I am going to stay with Al Scandrett." I said, "I will be ready to work for you on Tuesday." He said "All right," so I got my and the colors up, the American flag on your boat at that time?

A. Shot from the building. Yes, sir.
Q. The man that was killed was shot from the building. Tes, sir.
Q. You saw him:
A. Shot from the building. Yes, sir.
Q. You saw him:
A. Shot from the building. Tes, sir.
Q. You saw him:
A. I saw him when they, and the can and the got of the stairs—and come down and take them to Port Perry.
A. From Port Perry.
A. From Port Perry.
A. I have not be an American flag on your boat at that time?
A. One you man American flag on your boat at that time?
A. Well, "I did not goo und firing at all. Well, then we laid there until 8 or 9 oʻlock, I suppose, and got these wounded men, and the colock, I suppose, and got these wounded men, and the colock, I well, then we laid there until 8 or 9 oʻlock, I suppose, and got these wounded men, and the colock, I suppose, and got these wounded men, and the colock, I well, then the property of the stairs—and come more were up on the deck and went and got this flag and put it up.
Q. Coming down the belie flow, I well, the well, the said we said, "Captain, I can't do it. I promised to go down to the ball game and stay there, and I am going to stay with Al. Scandrett." I said, "I will be ready to work for you on Tuesday." He said "All right," so I got my satchel and went over to his office on Water street and he sent me down to the barges.

Street and he sent me down to the barges.

Q. What day?

A. On Tuesday. So I went down there and went on the barge, and I just had an idea that the barges were going some place the way they had them fixed up—beds and lots of provisions; and he came down about dinner time and he said, "John, I want you to watch on one of the barges. I am going to put you in one of the boats." Put me on the barges as watchman that night and on the boat the next day. I said, "All right, Captain. I would rather go on the boat. I am a river man. I never did anything else but on the river." He said, "All right," and he went away and came down about 9 or 10 o'clock and took the boats then.

Thought They Were Going to Beaver.

Thought They Were Going to Beaver. They hitched on the Little Bill and Tide, nd we went down to the dam. Some of them said we were going to Beaver for

that dam down there. I mean the men on the boat. I thought that myself. So we laid there till 12 or 1 o'clock. Q. Did anyone tell you that was where you

Q. Did anyone tell you that was where you were going when you got on the boat?

A. Oh, no. Just the men talking.
Q. The Captain or none of them told you?

A. Oh, no: the Captain did not tell me where we were going.
Q. The men on board talked as if they were going to Denver, but the Captain or no one in authority said where, that is the idea?

A. Yes, sir. So we laid there until 12 or 1 oclock at night.

Q. How was the boat loaded that night?

A. The boat was loaded at the dam. The cars stopped there.

cars stopped there.

Q. A train of cars came with a lot of men?

cars stopped there.
Q. A train of cars came with a lot of men?
A. A lot of men, supposed to be Pinkerton detectives; I didn't know; and just as soon as they got on board, as soon as we left, they had orders to get their uniform, and they proceeded to uniform themselves. The Little Bill, she took the lead and we went above to the lock, I guess. I staid back on the barge of the Tide, and before we got up to the lock she broke her helm-yoke. The Little Bill took one of the barges and the Tide the other, and everything proceeded nicely until we got below lock No. 1, when this helm-yoke broke on the tide, crippling her, and we whistled, and the Bill came back, and we landed, and the Bill took our harge and we went through. She hitched on to both of them.

Shot at by Men in a Skiff, Q. The Bill took hold of the other barge

and proceeded on the journey?

A. Yes, sir. Then we went on nicely until, suppose, pretty near 4 or 5 o'clock. Before we got up there there were skiffs there, and they had signals; and there was a skiff with three or four fellows in it that shot at us. They shot at us all the way along. Q. What kind of weapons could you see? A. We could not see. It was kind of foggy.

oggy.
Q. Where were you?
A. I was out forward on the barge. The men we had out there was about 20 men. The rest was all in the barges.
Q. As you approached Homestead what

Q. As you approached homestead what occurred?

A. Well that is when they commenced firing. Before we landed or got up to the landing, you know, there was a whistle there, a given signal.

Q. You heard the whistle?

A. They gave that signal. I did not know what it was; I could not say positively—a little pump—and a skiff came down. I did not know what it was, but I suppose it was a revolver they shot at us from the skiffs. Then we got out. Then we got out.
Q. Was there any firing from the boat at that time?
A. Not a fire. There was not a shot fired until we landed. I was just one among the three men that went out iorward and helped

Q. Teli about where they went to land?

A. They went to land below the end of the

Q. Did you see any fence?
A. The fence came away up, away above

mil.

Q. Was there a fence there.

A. There was no fence there. There was a fence up by the side of the mill. I saw it coming down toward the river, but the river front was all open. There is a big lot of spiles along there, right along the water's edge—I don't know what it was—and then we got the lines out.

How the Shooting Commenced. Q. Who got off with you?

A. We did not get off. One of the men took a line and threw it over a spile and Q. Do you know who it was threw it over the splies?

testimony in his own words, signed by him- thing building, and they got out there. That is the way that man was killed, out through one of those windows—shot him through the

bridge.

They Flew the American Flag.

Q. What kind of colors?

A. The American flag. The way I got hit,
I was going around on the forecastle of the boat and I went back on the starboard side

boat and I went back on the starboard side.

Q. That was facing Homestead?

A. Oh, no, I was on the opposite side, and just as I not hit there was a fellow laid down behind the coal box, but I did not fall, and I could walk, and he caught me, and they all run back in the engine room on the Pittsburg side, and I hobbled back and I laid down by one of the foot boxes in the engine room, and the rest of the men all went back. Captain Rodgers and his pilos, I believe Alex. McMichaels, was there. They were all in the pilot house I think. I don't know.

O. As I understand it, you were shot on the Little Bill without any barges?

A. Without any barges—was not near the

A. Without any barges—was not near the barges.
Q. And in the river?
A. Right out in the river. Oh, I tell you it was hot out there for us.
Q. You were shot from the Pittsburg side?
A. No; I was shot from the Homestead side. I just come along and just turned around. If they had shot me from the Pittsburg side they would have shot me right about the back.
Q. Could it be possible for you to be shot with a shot that came from the barges?
A. Oh, no. No; I think we were right below the barges coming from the town of Port Perry.

Perry.
Q. At any time from the time that the men had boarded the barges at Davis Island Dam until you arrived at the point at which you landed, did you hear of any arrangements made or orders given by anybody to prepare to shoot?

pare to shoot?

A. I did with that captain in charge of the men. He stood at the door all the time. He told the boys he did not want them to shoot without they (the strikers) shot first. This occurred before we landed when going up from Davis Island Dam and above Lock No.1.

Their Arms Were Ready for Use. Q. Was this before there was any shoot from the skiffs?

A. Oh, yes, yes, sir. We had just got in sight of Homestead and then we just fetched

sight of Homestead and then we just fetched that many men out. I do not know whether they were all armed inside or not, but their arms were lying there ready for them.

Q. And then he gave this instruction?

A. Yes, sir. That is what he said, not to shoot until they were shot at. Some had maces, and some did not have their guns out with them there at all.

Q. Was there any shooting from the boats at the skiffs, do you remember, Capiain?

A. There was not a shot fired.

Q. Do you recollect when the first shot was fired from the boats, from the barges?

A. I suppose just after we landed. That was the first shooting that came from the shore, from the bark.

Q. Have you any idea how many people were there from a rough estimate?

A. Oh, my, the river bank was all full; and then these detectives commenced shooting after the strikers commenced shooting after the strikers commenced shooting at them. I was back aft on the barge at the time, and I did not go back out again.

Q. Was the stage then in course of being put out?

A. I think it was, but I would not be sure

Q. Was the stage then in course of being put out?

A. I think it was, but I would not be sure whether they hauled it in or not. I don't know: I don't think they did, and then the firing commenced. There was firing then from the time we got the wounded on the boat until we went away. We did not hear any more firing until we came back with the boat.

Q. Captain, was it possible for the Little Bill to I and at the barges again coming back from Port Perry?

How They Sandled the Boat. How Thry Handled the Boat.

A. No, sir, she could not. The pilot was driven out of the pilot house and the engineer had to get down and had to crawl up to the throttle, and if she was thrown into the bank he would back her out and the men that were not wounded, the engineer and deckhand, moved the tiller. When I was shot I was right forward of the forecaste. It was getting pretty hot, and I was about the steps, I guess, and some of them hollered at me and I was starting to go around on the guard, and as I turned around I got it. got it. Q. Was there still a large drowd on the

warf?
A. A bigger crowd in the afternoon than there was in the morning.
Q. What time do you think it was when you came back with the Little Bill from Port Perry?
A. Well, I believe Il o'clock—I guess.
Q. Were you near enough to the barges on the return trip to see any firing from the barges?
A. I did not see any firing. They may

Before you were woundedt I did not see any. Were you in position to see if there had any?
Yes, sir. Well, we came right on down.
Do you know who the officers were on
boat?

ne boaw

A. The captain was Rogers.

Q. Who was the pilot?

A. I was not acquainted with him, I heard is name. I did not know the engineer, He Was to Be a Watchman, Q. What did you understand your positio be-what were you to do for Captain Rogers?

A. A watchman on one of the towboats.

Q. A position that you are familiar enough

with to fill?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Were you given any weapons or arms, or told to use them at any time?

A. No, sir, after the first shooting in the morning I went and got a chair and sat down by the big ice chest. The deckhands and the boys sat down there and we said they could not shoot through there; it was packed rull of ice. One of the men. I don't know whether he was a captain or a lieutenant—came out with the guns then.

A good many of the men had no guns and the fellow said to me: "Why don't you fellows have guns?" I spoke up and said: "You have no business here then." I said: "I did not come here to fight, and I don't want to shoot without I have to protect my own life." One of them handed me a revolver and I put it in my pocket. I never fired a shot.

fired a shot.

Q. This was all after you were attacked and shot at?

A. This was after the men were wounded, but before I myself was wounded. Before we started up to Port Perry.

Q. When the gang plank was put out was there any firing off the boat by the men with arms into the crowd gathered on the hill?

A. I think not

A. I think not. Q. I mean the people on the boat putting Q. I mean the people on the boat putting the gangway out?

A. They put the gangway out themselves, and they had no boisterous words among any of them. As soon as I made the line fast, I just ran over the head of one of the barges and on to the other and in the door. It was pretty heavy.

Q. Were you in a position from the top of the barges to see back into the mill proper—the mill yard?

A. Well, no. You could not see into the mill yard from the barges. It was a pretty high bank. You could not see anything.

Q. Could you see this tower?

A. Yes, sir.

Scattering Shots Were Fired.

Q. Was there any person there apparently?
A. Well, I saw a half dozen or so from the aft end of the burge. We just looked out occasionally. We could not see steady, and these detectives stood there, they did not fire.
Q. Were there parties shooting at that time from the bank?
A. There was a few scattering shots. Not many shots were fired.
Q. Toward the boat?
A. Toward the boat;
A. Toward the boat, yes sir.
Q. Was there any threatening language you could distinguish at all from the bank?
A. "We will kill you," they said.
Q. Were there that kind of remarks made?
A. Oh, yes. When we were coming down from Port Perr they were rolling oil barrels down from the bank, calculating they would float down and burn the barges.

Steady Shooting From the Bank.

that you saw and heard?

A. It was half an hour. The heaviest shooting was when we were coming down. I do not know whether they were shooting

shooting was when we were coming down.
I do not know whether they were shooting
at the barges. At that time there was nobody on the boat with guns. We did not
have a gun on the boat.

Q. There was not a gun on the boat?

A. There was not a gun on the boat?

A. There was not a gun on the boat?

A. There was not a gun on the boat?

Q. Do you remember whether there was
an American flag on your boat at that time?

A. Why, I just stood down on the stairs—
the foot of the stairs—and Captain Rogers
and some more were up on the deck and
went and got this flag and put it up.

Q. Coming down with the boat?

A. Coming down, before we got there.

Q. From Port Perry?

A. From Port Perry?

A. I was on the lower deck, and when
they came down they put up a long pole
back on the stern to put another flag on,
and I made the remark, "We're all right
now with the American flag," and the volley of shooting was still kept up. The first
men that got off on the gang plank had no
muskets or guns.

Q. Did you understand from any conversa-

PREVALENCE OF ORDER

from the principal street corners and places of business. A stranger unacquainted with the situation would believe the city some peaceful little hamlet where the only disturbance to be seen or heard would be those of the elements. It is the calm before the storm.

to do.

The men's presence of mind is something remarkable. They will not allow them-selves nor their equanimity of tempera-ment to be disturbed by wild rumors, as so many men in the same condition have allowed themselves to be. electric light works is blown to announce the time for action. They take matters coolly, but the state of excitement they are in is apparent in countless ways.

The men avoid talking. Neither the name of Andrew Carnegie nor of H. C. Frick is mentioned, except upon rare occa-

dition changed. An occasional woman with pallid face passes up or down the street and disappears in the door of her home. Fewer children are seen about the yard. Strangers are viewed with suspicion and those properly authorized closely question anyone looking at all suspicious after they are about the village for any length of time. Other arrivals are treated with the utmost consideration arrough there is more or less reserve noticable about every citizen of Homestead:

One highly commendable feature about the situation, and which shows without the vestige of a doubt the men's wonderful self-control, is the total absence of drunken-

The saloons were open all day, yet there The saloons were open all day, yet there was not a single instance of intoxication. The saloons were patronized to some extent, but it was only by men desirious of refreshing themselves on account of the intense heat. Many people coming into Homestead out of curiosity commented upon this feature.

8:50 P. M. Is the latest moment at which small advertisements will be received at the ALLEGHENY BRANCH OFFICE For insertion in the

Discussion of the Homestead Situation Predominates on the Streets.

POSSIBILITIES.

Movements of the Great Contesting Parties Discussed.

By the Carnegie Steel Company of Its

NO ABANDONMENT IS INTENDED

The decisive position assumed by the workmen at Homestead in repelling any infringement of their rights is still the chief topic of conversation on the streets of Pittsburg. One of the more important subjects of discussion is whether or not the militia will be ordered out to protect the Carnegie Company's works, and the opinions upon

divergent. Adjutant General Greenland, Brigadier General Wiley and Major Patterson, of the brigade staff, who have been quartered at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, are under the impression that the National Guard is not needed at Homestead. General Wiley says that when the men settle down, after the main trouble is over, they will quietly give peaceable possession of the property. When asked if he thought Governor Pattisen would make any radical movement, he answered: "I have no idea what he will do. He is in possession of all the facts, and I think he understands the true situation."

Notwithstanding the reticence of these military leaders, it was generally believed yesterday evening that preparations have been made to assemble the troops at a moment's notice. Every command in the Second Brigade had been notified to be in readiness. It was reported that the Quartermaster, Major Logan, is securing transportation so that nothing will delay the miliproceed to Homestead

Frick Has Nothing to Say. The officials of the Carnegie Company remain as uncommunicative as ever. They have little information to make public in reference to their future course.

Chairman Frick said yesterday: "I have no explanations to offer and no statements to make concerning the Homestead trouble. However, I might add that the rumor that we are to abandon the works and give them in charge of the State is untrue. The plant is still in charge of the Sheriff. We have not taken the property out of the hands of that official."

Secretary Lovejoy said: "We have not yet employed any men to take the place of our former employes at Homestead. One reason for this is that we cannot promise the new men protection. We have, how-ever, had a great many applications. These number about 2,000 skilled workmen. No communication has been received from the

Governor by us."

None of the chief officers of the Carnegie Company would say anything of yesterday morning's conference in Mr. Frick's office. Mayor Gourley, Chief Brown and City At-torney W. C. Moreland visited Mr. Frick and were in private consultation with him

for at least 20 minutes.

Messrs. Hugh O'Donnell, John Coxe, J.
H. Williams, John T. Purman and G. W.
Sarver, the committee appointed by the
Homestead workmen to confer with Governor Pattison, on their return from Harris-burg yesterday morning left the Union depot on the 8:35 o'clock train for Home-stead. None of the gentlemen cared to make public the result of their interview with the Governor. Hugh O'Donnell intimated that they had been favorably received and the militia would not be sent to

The reports from the Homeopathic and Mercy Hospitals yesterday is but a repetition of that of the previous day. The patients taken to the institutions from the Homestead battle are improving rapidly and some will be able to go to their homes

very shortly. Pinkertons Who Failed to Come, Late yesterday afternoon a flegram was received from Buffalo stating that three carloads of Pinkerton men and two cars of ammunition passed through that city the night before, bound for Pittsburg. This telegram was not confirmed. The Pinkertons have not arrived in this city to-day. If they came at all they came with nothing to distinguish them from other travelers. of they came at all they came with nothing to distinguish them from other travelers. Sheriff McCleary said he had not heard of any Pinkerton reinforcements arriving. His office was unusually quiet yesterday. When asked about William A. Pinkerton's assertion that he had a tacit understanding with Sheriff McCleary that any men he forwarded

Knox and Reed, solicitors for the Carnegie Company, were in possession of important correspondence that had passed between the firm and Sheriff McCleary regarding the engagement of Pinkerton detectives to go to Homestead. Mr. Knox, however, partially desied any knowledge of the matter. He said further that assattorney for the Carnegie interests he was not at liberty to give such information even if he possessed it.

Information even if he possessed it.

The Sympathy of Kindred Societies.

During the past week all the prominent labor organizations throughout the country have passed resolutions sympathizing with the Homestead men in their present trouble. Representatives of other organizations say that they will have resolutions passed in the near future. The Knights of Labor in this, the Third district, are now moving to aid the looked out men. To-day circulars will be issued calling for a general meeting of all the 37 Master Workmen in this district. The meeting will be held in Knights of Labor Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The object of the gathering, as outlined by Master Workman Dempsey, is to arrange for aiding the Homestead mill workers.

Resolved. That we demand of the National and State Governments such legislation as will effectually prevent the employment of any other means to quell disorder, riots, etc., and protect the lives and property of our citizens, except such as are provided by the laws of our State and country.

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workers.
Last night it was reported that the work-men residing in the Pennsylvania dis-tricts were much exercised over the trouble

late some plan to help the workmen at Homestead. No place of meeting had been decided upon up to a late hour last night. Following in the wake of the labor organizations, the Democratic County Committee met yesterday morning at their headquarters, on Ross and Diamond streets, to transresolutions were passed of sympathy and condolence, a copy of which will be for-warded to Homestead.

Mystery About the Arms. One question that seems to puzzle a great many people is where the Homestead men obtain their arms and ammunution. Efforts have been made to explain this several times. A visit yesterday to several of the large retail gun stores in the city revealed the fact that there had been no extraordithe fact that there had been no extraordi-nary increase in the sale of rifles, guns and

revolvers, or in powder, ball and snot.

The steamer Little Bill, whose crew had such an exciting experience at Homestead, is lying near one of the wharfboats at the foot of Smithfield street. Her master, Captain Rogers, said he was ready to make another trip to Homestead with barges, just as soon as he received orders to that effect. The Brooklyn baseball team arrived in Immense Plant.

The Brooklyn baseball team arrived in the city yesterday morning, and are stopping at the Monongahela House, and after a hasty breakfast the entire team boarded a train for Homestead to see the sights.

SOME SUBSTANTIAL AID.

malgamated Engineers and Machinists Building Trades Councils, Democratic County Committee and Trades Councils Pass Resolutions on Homestead. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Machinists of Pittsburg, held a meeting in Lafayette Hall last night. The folthe necessity of such an action are widely

lowing resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the Amalgamated Society of Engineers extend to the Homestead strikers the moral and financial support of its 72,000 members, and congratulate them on their determined and gallant fight in behalf of their righteous cause on Wednesday last; we heartly sympathize with them for the loss of their co-workers who died fighting, and those otherwise injured; also, Resolved, That we do assess our 72,000 members 50 cents each on behalf of the

Pattison Highly Commended. Resolved, That we do highly commend Governor Pattison for his wise and just decision in not ordering military interference during the disgraceful scenes caused by the appearance of armed men for the Carnegie Company at Homestead on Wednesday, and that this society views with great alarm any interference by the civil or military authorities between the Carnegie Steel Company and its employes, and would consider such interference a prostitution of those duties for which these bodies are formed.

Resolved, That we have read with great satisfaction the remarks of Senstor Palmer on the tragedy at Homestead and wish to emphasize that same language as correctly representing the rights and claims of the workers in all communities. during the disgraceful scenes caused by the

They Do Not Want the Library. Resolved, That the Society of Amalga-mated Engineers, Machinists, etc., request Pittsburg Council to return to Andrew Carnegie the money donated by him for a free library to Pittsburg, that this organization looks upon same as blood-stained money and it should be most humiliating to the people of Pittsburg to accept this monument of a vain autocrat.

The Building Trades' Council of Allegheny county last night adopted the follow-

WHEREAS, That we, the Building Trades' WHEREAS. That we, the Building Trades'
Council of Allegheny County, do indorse the
action taken by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of Homestead; and
Whereas, Andrew Carnegie and H. C.
Frick, his accomplice, having seen fit to employ the services of the Pinkerton thugs
(the offscouring of the world) to protect and
assist in operating their plant at Homestead; and
Whereas, We do most heartily condemn
the action of the Carnegie Steel Company;
be it

be it

Resolved, That we indorse the action taken by the Knights of Labor in repudiating the gift of the Carnegie free library in the city of Pittsburg; and be it further

Resolved, That we indorse the action of Governor Pattison in refusing to aid said highly protected capitalists in carrying out their designs in defeating organized labor; and be it further

Resolved, That we give our moral and financial support to the oppressed and down-

The Democratic County Committee yes-terday unanimously adopted these resoluocked-out steel workers of Homestead in their efforts to maintain American and re-

their efforts to maintain American and resist European pauper wages. And we condols with the friends of those shot down by the hirelings of a greedy and arbitrary combination of capital which has been one of the principal beneficiaries of special class legislation.

Resolved, That we condemn as undemocratic and illegal, the leading of bands of armed men into our State, recruited from the slums of cities of sister States, under the pretense of being used as peace officers, those men being unknown and irresponsible to the civil authorities.

Resolved, That we recommend to the parties to this controversy a speedy and honory

ties to this controversy a speedy and honorable settlement in the interest of law and good order.

Resolved, That we indorse the action of Governor Pattison in refraining from ordering out the milita until the civil power has been exhausted.

The Trades Assembly of Western Pennsylvania held a meeting last night and Joseph L. Evans, John G. Schlicker and Levi J. Regan were appointed a committee on the Homestead troubles. They pre-sented the following resolutions: -

Trades Assembly Resolves. WHEREAR, The Trades Assembly of West-ern Pennsylvania learns of the deplorable condition of affairs at Homestead, and the hooting down of our citizens by hired Pinkerton assassins, imported into the Commonwealth by orders of the Carnegie Sheriff McCleary that any men he forwarded from Chicago to Pittsburg should be deputized, the Sheriff said: "There is no such agreement between us nor will there be."

When questioned regarding his future action the Sheriff replied: "I will certainly take no more steps in securing possession of the Homestead plant until Monday, and even then I cannot say what my line of action will be. I am satisfied that even if I went to Homestead backed by 5,000 well-armed deputies made up of the business men of the town, we could not accomplish anything. Some of the men would go there with the thoughts that they would be whipped, and would run at the first fire. One regiment of well-drilled soldiers could accomplish a great deal more. During the afternoon the Sheriff had one visitor from Homestead. He was Burgess McLuckie. How the conference between the two men fesulted is not known.

It was stated last evening that Messrs, Knox and Keed, solicitors for the Carnegie Steel Company, were in possession of important correspondence that had passed between the

The Firm Denounced. gal act of this firm in importing Pinkerton thugs, outcasts and criminals for the pur pose of shooting down our citizens in cold blood, an act which would not have been tolerated in the most barbaric country in past ages. Resolved, That we demand of the National

of Councils and arge them to rescind their former action in accepting from Andrew Carnegie his gift of a so-called library for the benefit of workingmen; that in view of the recent deplorable events we cannot stultify ourselves by accepting, even by proxy, a gift, which like all its predecessors was followed by a reducessors was followed by a reducessors was followed by a reducessors was followed by a reducessors. cepting, even by proxy, a git, which like all its predecessors, was followed by a reduction of the wages of his employes; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which like all its predecessors, was followed by a reduction of the wiges of his employes; which like all its predecessors, was followed by a reduction of the wiges of his employes; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which like all its predecessors, was followed by a reduction of the wiges of his employes; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his workingmen; which is dyed in the blood of his working

Their Sympathy Pledged Resolved, That we pledge to the locked out employes of the Homestead Steel Works our sympathy and such assistance as is in our

our sympathy and such assistance as is in our power to render.

Resolved, That we commend the action of the Executive of this Commonwealth in refusing to cail out the militis until such time as it may be absolutely necessary and he can do so in accordance with law.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent under seal to Mayor H. I. Gourley for transmission to Councils: to Senators M. S. Quay, J. D. Cameron, and Representatives John Dalzell, W. A. Stone and A. K. Craig, and to the officers of the Amalgamated Association.

THE CARNEGIES IN POSSESSION. Outsiders Carefully Kept From the Vicinity

The Carnegies have possession of the mills, and after noon yesterday, no one was permitted to go within the stout firm gates. During the morning several newspaper men went about the grim silent plant, but even they were refused admittance after the whistle of the busy wire mills across the

river sounded the noon hour.
Without the whitewashed, forbidding palisades the pickets of the ousted men patrol up and down keeping a close, strict watch upon everyone who comes within their posts. The men on duty are strong and determined and practical jokers or trouble-inciters are quickly ordered to leave the premises. No trifling is overlooked and the men are stern in their commands. The works are in much the same condition they have been since the trouble first began. There are many people coming and going between Homestead and Munhall station, where the works are situated.

The Seventh Victim Dead. William Foy died at Homestead last night shortly after 10 o'clock. He was the seventh victim of that fatal battle with the Pinkertons on Wednesday.

Trusses carefully fitted and satisfaction guaranteed at 309 Penn avenue, near Ninth street, Pittsburg, Pa. J. W. Thompson, of 33 years' experience, has charge of the fitting department.

Picturesque Scenery, Comfort and Pleasu

Combined

Will be afforded every person that takes advantage of the Pennsylvania Railroad's second seashore excursion, which leaves Pittsburg Thursday, July 21, at 8:50 a. m., stopping at East Liberty, Braddock, Irwin, Greensburg, Latrobe, Blairsville Int., Johnstown, etc. A train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Union station on above date, arriving in Philadelphia at 7:16 r. m., where passengers will remain over night and proceed to seashore on any train following date. Tickets will be sold at rate of \$10, good for 12 days and good to stop off at Philadelphia on return trip within the limit. Tickets will also be accepted on trains leaving Pittsburg at 4:30, 7:10 and 8:10 r. m. on that date. Seats in the parior cars and berths in the sleeping cars can be secured on application at the office, 110 Fifth avenue, city. Combined

Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad. On July 12, 15 and 16 excursion tickets will be sold to Lakewood (Lake Chautauqua), Cambridge, Pa., Saegertown, Pa., and return, at 85, good 15 days for return passage. Also on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday of each week during July and August. Trains leave at 8 a. M. and 1:56 P. M., central time. Pullman car on afternoon train.

AS USUAL THE FIRST. THE DISPATCH with its usual enter; word advertising columns, under For Sale, Crayons, Photographs and Materials, reliable houses in both cities, where from a small tintype to a life-size crayon can be secured at moderate rates. Don't fail to read our cent-a-word advertisements.

MEN'S 63 HATS, 98 CENTS. Appraisers' Sale at Saller's. 90 cases men's stiff hats-regular \$2 and \$3 des will go at 98 cents to-morre day) only. Saller, Cor. Smithfield and Diamond streets.

Thornton Bros., Allegheny,

Crowded, as usual, every day, and you find a rush at the Cash Store. No flaming advertisements (such as you see every day by some houses) needed to crowd this popular store.

The fact that we cut every price made elsewhere is well established in these cities, and thousands of customers will tell you hat it pays to trade at the Cash Store.

Our of town visitors—If you have a suit to be cleaned or pressed leave them at Chas. Pfeifer's, the men's clothing cleaning offices, 43 Smithfield street, Pittsburg. 109 Federal street, Allegheny. Tels. 1264, 3469. Trsu

FINE STATIONERY.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

W. V. DERMITT & CO., 39 Sixth Avenue. HUGUS&HACKE

The Upholstery Department offers strengthen you, and so enable you to great inducéments dur-

MER SALE. A general markdown of prices in all grades of Lace Cur- Kopf's Compressed tains, some extra bargains in odd lots I to Is easily prepared, and is delicious 3 pairs of a pattern and nutritious. AT HALF regular

A few pairs left of our regular \$6.50 Portieres, which we are closing at \$4.75 per

CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Ladies' Blazers, black only, to close a broken assortment we mark a line that were will be pleased to give them to you.

Send for our large Weekly Price \$6 to \$2.50 EACH. List and order by mail.

Black Double Shawls reduced from Corner Ohio and Sandusky Streets, \$8.50 to \$5 each.

Cor. Fifth Ave. and Market St.

Dn. R. M. HANNA. Eye, ear, nose and threat diseases exclusively. Office, 720 Penn treet, Pittsburg, Pa.

BIBER & EASTON.

DOWN THEY GO.

INDIA SILKS

PARASOLS.

PRINTED INDIA SILKS from 50c to 25c. These are not ends and bad styles, but choice printings, and the greatest Silk bargain of the season.

INDIA SILKS at 371/2 C. Polka dots, scroll and chintz effects.

INDIA SILKS from 85c to 50c.

INDIA SILKS reduced from \$1 and \$1.25 to 75c. Some of the choicest productions of this season.

PARASOLS.

Why not buy one?

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, 35c and

CHANGEABLE SILK PARASOLS and Solid Satin with ruffles marked down from \$3 to \$1.50. ELEGANT BLACK PARASOLS from

\$3.50 down to \$1.75. CHIFFON TRIMMED PARASOLS

From \$4 down to \$2.00. From \$6 down to \$3.50. LACE AND EMBROIDERY TRIMMED PARASOLS from \$9 down to \$5.

BIBER & EASTON 505 AND 507 MARKET ST

ORIENTAL RUGS.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

Heretofore people wanting special sizes of Oriental Rugs had to send to New York City for them. We have just opened a large line of these goods in all sizes and a dozen different makes. They are our own importation, and we will continue to receive new patterns as fast as brought out in the Orient. The prices range from \$8 up.

CHINA MATTINGS.

Our Matting Department is brimful of the very latest weaves. We have secured the services of a native of the Celestial Empire, who is staday, turning the samples for your in-

EDWARD GROETZINGER,

627 AND 629 PENN AVE. MARSHELL, THE CASH GROCER,

WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. Hot weather enervates you. Robs you of your appetite and weakens

your system. To drink large quantities of cold water only makes you more uncom-What you require is something to

resist the effects of the heat.

A little soup, as the first course of your meal, gives you an appetite, and ing OUR SUM- is nourishment and a tonic both at Canned Soups are expensive; and ordinary soups require too large fires

to be consistent with comfort in hot

Pea Soup

A 10c Package Will Make One

Quart of Soup. During all this week we will have a very attractive exhibit of this soup at our Pittsburg stores. Come and

eat a plate of soup with us. CAMPING PARTIES

PICNIC PARTIES

Come and See Us. We have the best facilities to serve you and the lowest prices.

Picnic Plates Free

To Sunday School Picnics and other

associations. Tell us how many you can use-100 or 500, or more. We

MARSHELL ALLEGHENY.

24 and 25 Diamond Square, PITTSBURG.

Steady Shooting From the Bank. Q. How long was the volley of shooting

Every Man Is Prepared.

Business at a Standstill,

SUNDAY DISPATCH. On week days the office will remain open until 9 r. x. as usual.

Preparations for a Possib'e Struggle-The Quiet of a Country Hamlet-Absence of Drunkenness and Riotous Conducts Excitement such as is only noticed on the eve before a thrilling day is felt in Homestead. There is neither loud nor boisterous talk; no gesticulating crowd, no heavy looking groups of men upon the street corners. The borough is as subdued and quiet as it upon a Sunday. Revelers are nowhere be seen. Rowdies are kept away

Orders are unnecessary. The men know their duties, and are prepared at any moment to transact them. There is no necessity for public conferences. There is no necessity for flaring posters, no need of drilling, in ordering and countermanding. Everybody understands and is prepared

When a rumor reaches them they turn it over to some of the advisory committee and await the moment when the whistle at the

Business at a Standstill.

The business houses are all open, but their aisles are deserted save by some lingering child sent upon a hasty errand. The tradespeople complain of the temporary stagnation, but their complaints are denied in the next remark, which disabuses the hearers' mind of any thought that the speaker desires the condition shanged An occasional woman with lition changed. An occasional woman with

SATURDAYS